CHIEF LAYTON ARRESTED,

He Is Accused of False Imprisonment and

Assault and Battery on Anarchist Mollick.

Long Branch, July 28,-As a sequel to the

arrest and subsequent kidnapping of Frank Mollick, the Anarchist follows the arrest of

James Layton, chief of the Long Branch police

force, who is accused of false imprisonment

and assault and battery.

The charge is made by Lawyer Edmund

Wilson of Red Bank in behalf of Mollick,

whom, it is charged. Layton permitted Super-

Intendent O'Mara of l'ittsburgh to kidnap from

here Wednesday afternoon. Justice Van Doren

issued the warrant and placed the chief under

bonds for an examination on Tuesday, Aug. 2

The most prominent lawyers in the county

assert that no doubt exists as to the illegality

of Layton's action in making the arrest. Law-

yers Wilson & Fay say that even if Mollick

to Pennaylvania without waiting until

extradition papers had been obtained,

STRIKING DRIVERS THROW STONIS,

fied that the police were able to run it down and get the men who are connected in it.

It was learned to-night that three Anarchists, under the guise of workmen, gained admission to the Homestead mill and were secretly distributing literature among the men and trying to make converts, possibly with the intention of destroying the plant.

One of the workmen told Mr. Fetter, who immediately ordered the Anarchists put out of the works. That was two days ago, and now the police are lunting the men under the belief that they were implicated in the general' plot against the Carnegies which resulted in the wounding of Chairman Frick.

WHERE IS HUGH O'DONNELL?

He Has Left Homestend and No One Seems

HOMESTEAD, July 28.-Hugh O'Donnell was

Most of the Troops Go With Him-Enough Left to Quell Disorder.

HOMESTEAD, July 28.-Gen. Snowden and his staff left Homestead this afternoon. The Ninth, Twelfth, and Eighteenth regiments and part of the Tenth also left. All that remain here are the Fifth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth regiments. Battery B of Artillery, and the Sheridan Troop. The four companies of the Tenth Regiment left under the command of Lieut.-Col. Streator. Three companies will remain in camp on the other side of the river under the command of Col. Hawkins until the strike is over. Battery B and the Sheridan Troop will only remain here a few days, leaving the three regiments of infantry, comprising about 1.500 men, to cope with any emergency that may arise.

Col. Greene, the provost marshal, received this note from headquarters late last night:

this note from headquarters late last night:
"Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Greene, ordinance officer, is hereby relieved from duty as provost marshal, to take effect to-morrow (Thursday) at 9A. M., with the entire approval of the Major-General commanding for his able, judicious, and efficient conduct in the discharge of his arduous duties,"

Before he left. Col. Greene said: "I'm glad to leave Homestead. I hate the place because it is full of men who do not love the laws of their country. The only thing I am sorry for is that I did not have a chance to punish some of them." Licut.-Col. Mechling of the Fifteenth Heriment was appointed provost marshal-this morning. Gen. Wiley has taken possession, of the school house on the hill top, vacated by Gen. Snowden, for his headquarters.

The soldiers who left mades his poles. The soldiers who left mades his poles.

vacated by Gen. Snowden, for his headquarters.

The soldiers who left made a big noise. They
shouted from the windows of the ears to the
assembled strikers, who did not answer. They
sang, they cheered, and they flaunted their
arms in the faces of the strikers. One Amalgamated man, a little the worse for beer, cried;

What's the matter with Frick?

"He's all right," shouted the soldier boys,
They all laughed, and one of the soldiers
shouted: "Frick's decent, that's more than
you are."

shouted: "Frick's decent, mars by ou are."

Although the strikers are behaving themselves, there is not the same atmosphere of peace and security as there was before. No one expects any trouble, but with Homestead one expects any trouble, but with Homestead lovejoy, but he succeeded in cluding arrest lovejoy, but he succeeded in cluding arrest lovejoy.

seives, there is not the same atmosphere of peace and security as there was before. No one expects any trouble, but with Homestead strikers it is impossible to predict.

The strikers also deny that there is any truth in the statement that Chauncey Derew had gone to Scotland with a proposition to Mr. Carnegle from the locked-out men.

Burgess McLuckie and Elmer F. Bail, for whom warrants, charging aggravated riot, were issued, surrendered in Finshurgh today, and were admitted to bail in \$2,000 each.

Bail says he will sue Superintendent Potter for malicious persecution, saying that he was discharged for his activity in the Homestead strike of 1889, and that every mill in which he has tried to secure work he was refused when he mentioned his name, and claims that Mr. Potter had him blacklisted among the manufacturers. William Blakely, another alleged rioter, was arrested in Homestead and taken to Pittaburgh this evening.

Several of the poorer classes of workingmen, on whom notice of eviction were served by the company, mobed to-day in the houses provided by the Advisory Committee. Some of the strikers went through the Carnegie work on a Pittsburgh, Mc-Reessort & Youghiogheny train, and created great excitement by throwing lumps of coal at some of the non-union men in the works. As a result of this incident, orders have been issued by the military authorities requiring all freight trains on this road to stop and be searched for would-be rioters at the entrance to the works.

INSIDE THE MILLS.

Through the Big Plant.

What a Sun Reporter Saw in a Trip

Pirrishunon; July 28.-This afternoon a Sun reporter went through the Carnegie works and found that all the mills excepting the converting mill and three others that are undergoing repairs were running one single shift. That is, the men work only by day. The furnace men keep the fires going through

the night. Before the strike all the mills were operatek on double shifts, the men working in two sections, one by day and the other by night. The company is not yet ready to run the converting mill.

There are three mills in which rails and the common forms of iron are made which the company has abandened to carrenters and bricklayers for the present. In the open hearth mill No. 2 the reporter found six furnaces fired. One of them was making steel, and two skilled workmen were superintending the process. Assistant Superintendent Woods handed the reporter a pair of goggles. Through these he could peer into the furnace where the molten metal spluttered. Near this furnace stood a red het 28,000 pound steel ingot, one of two which had just been run out. The first one had been

taken to the armor plate mill an hour before. In this mill, which was next visited, the enormous rollers were thundering round and round over the huge steel slab which passed back and forth with clock-like regularity. The men who stood around, begrinsed and perspiring, seemed to be thoroughly familiar with

Mr. Woods said: "These men are experienced and skilful workmen and they are doing their work every bit as well as our old employees ever did.

In the 110-inch mill six heating furnaces were fired, and thirty slabs were in position on the iron trucks. In the open hearth mill No. 1 one furnace was fired. A run of steel was

one furnace was fired. A run of steet was made from this furnace early this morning. The new Bessemer mill that is being erected presented a scene of great activity.

Carpenters, brick layers, phiciliters, and masons were busy at their tasks, and fairly stumbled over one another in their baste. The company is particularly desirous of having this mill completed within two weeks, so as to be ready to undertake converting work as to undertake converting work as becomes necessary. The converting

mill will then be abandoned.

In the fen-inch mill the furnaces were charged, while the men on the day turn were ready to begin operations. The twenty-three-inch mill also presented a busy appearance.

the men being engaged in work preparatory the men being engaged in work preparatory to making a start to-morrow morning.

In the 40-inch cog mill and 35-inch beam mill a large number of mrn were found at work riveting and punching beams. The press shop is running single time, but Mr. Woods said it would be put on double to-night.

Nearly every piece of machinory in the armer machine shop was found in operation. The great German saw, of which so much has been written, was slowly cutting a hole in a sponson.

A four-inch plate for the Oregon was also undergoing a process of completion. The 13-inch plate for the coast defence vessel Monterey, which had been left on the machine by the men when they quit work, has been turned over, and work upon it is progressing nicely. Mr. Woods then showed the reporter through the three lodging houses where the workmen live. Each of these contains about 100 cots. A fourth lodging house is being constructed on the river bank near the open hearth mill No. 2.

This will be completed in a day or two, and

HOMERTRAD, July 28.—Hugh O'Donnell was not in town all day, and no one knows where he is, Hic has no commission from the Amaignment of Association or the Advisory Committee, and the private business that has taken him away ao suddenly and mysteriously is causing the strikers no longer make any efforts to deny the statements of the officers of the Carnegie Company as to the number of non-union men in the works.

At the bezinning of the strike a resolution was passed by the Advisory Committee, and they are all of them are the company as to the number of non-union men in the works.

At the bezinning of the strike a resolution would not be allowed to work in the mills when the strike was over. For three weeks the ranks were unbroken, but then came discouragement, and many of the strikers have left Homestead, Each outgoing train now carries a car full of them to other towns, where families here, but at least forty families have left Homestead, and the strike of the work of the Association for a year if pecessary, and the strike of the work of the Association and the strike of the strike was one term and while, according to their statement, was to support the members of the Association alone, and the 3,000 mechanicand lidocers who gave up their place, to help them do not receive any of it committee manner to get along all right, and if they cannot make some terms with the company for the settlement of the strike by which they the company should succeed in filling the thermal of the strike by which they the company should succeed in filling the company should succeed in filling the thermal of the strike by which they the company should succeed in filling the company should succeed in the comp

being put to work.

"Additions to our already large force are being made almost liourly, and we expect to have every department running full before this time next week. Even though our old employees were at work, we could not operate every department double turn, on account of the terrible heat."

FORTY STARIED FOR HOMESTEAD. Labor Men Intercepted Them Here, and Only Ten Got to Jersey City.

Forty men who had been engaged in New York to take the places of strikers at Home-stead started in a body for the Cortlandt stead started in a body for the Cortlandt Street Ferry yesterday afternoon. They were to take the train for Pittsburgh which left the Pennsylvania Bailroad depot at 6:45. When the party reached Jersey City the number had been reduced to ten. Thirty of the men had been coaxed away or frightened out of their purpose by labor union representatives who intercepted them in New York.

HELD FOR FIRST DEGREE MURDER. Striker Critchlow Fired a Gun and Will Not be Admitted to Ball.

PITTSBUROH, July 28.-On Monday morning when District Attorney Burleigh announced. after the reading of the opinion in the case of Hugh O'Donnell, that he was satissed to let the cases of the other defendants then in court stand on the same ruling and to permit the men to be released on bail, the opinion was expressed that there would be no prosecutions at all for mur-der in the first degree. The hope that this stead men who took an active part in the riot and who, under the ruling of the Judge, made in the case of Burgess McLuckie, are guilty of murder in the first degree, was dissipated today when ball was refused in the case of

until a late hour on Tuesday night. He was caught in Homestead then by Constable Morris, and was brought to Pittsburgh and locked up in the county jail. Through Lawyer Brennan, the counsel of the Amalgamated Association, he asked yesterday to be admitted to bail. He believed, and all his friends believed, that his arrest was merely a matter of form, and that he would be admitted to bail at once. His case came up this morning in the Court of Ounrior Sessions before Judge Magee. There were not more than twenty persons in the room when the court was called to order. Critchlow was brought over from the jail by two keepers, and was taken to a seat in the prisoners' pen. He is not pre-possessing looking. He is tall and slender with dark hair, a sandy moustache, and an unnaturally red face. His check bones are unpleasantly prominent James Close was with him. Close was arrested yesterday by the same constable who arrested Critchlow. District Attorney Burleigh and two lawyers representing the steel company were on hand. There were three Pinkerton detectives in the room, who had been subpermed as witnesses. They were some of the men who were on the barges while the strikers were shooting during the riot.

were shooting during the riot.

District Attorney Burleigh announced at once that he would resist the application of Critchiew. Lawver Breman looked surprised and the announcement nearly took the urenth away from Critchiew. He was plainly surprised and shocked; he leaned over and whispered to Close, who was a bit frightened himself. Critchiew's case was called on the announcement of the District Attorney. J. N. Dixon, a cieck in the company's office in Homestead, who was in the mill yard part of the time the riot was going on, testified that he had seen Critchiew on the morning of the riot in front of the office of the company with a gun on his shoulder. At this Critchiew started for ward, \$A court officer heid him hack and told him to keep his seat. Dixon said that there were two or three other persons with Critchiew at the time and they all had guns. He was within three feet of the men at the time, and there was no possibility of a mistake in the identity of the prisoner. He did not see Critchiew do any firing.

H. H. Harvey, the assistant paymaster at the mill, corroborated Dixon. Samuel Stewart, another clerk in the Homestead offices said he saw Critchiew in the morning with a gun on his shoulder. waking toward the scene of battle along the township road. Between 2 and 3 o'clock he saw Critchiew behind a barricade near the river. Critchiew had a gun pointed through the fire brick, and fired one shot. There were about six or eight persons behind each of the barricades. He said he saw Critchiew had fired, because he saw him lake aim, pail the trigger, saw the flash, and heard the report. District Attorney Burleigh announced at ake aim. pull the trigger, saw the seard the report.

heard the report.
Stewart said he had furnished a list of all the men whom he had seen about the yards to Mr. Mekalin and to Attorney Breck.
Is that the list from which Mr. Lovejoy is making informations? This question raised emphatic protests from the prosecution, and was not answered.
Mr. Brennan tried: "Are the men who have been arrested the ones whose names you furnished?" This question was not answered, either.

While Stewart was telling his story Critchiow was evidently ladly frightened. His hand and arm could be seen to shake by those sitting five or six feet away from him. His red face became pale in spots. He was very much worked up. He tried to speak to Close, but he could hardly articulate the words. He was the picture of misery. Detective Cooper, one of the Pinkerton men, and Dr. Meshane of the Pinkerton men, and Dr. Meshane of the West Pennsylvania Hospital testified that Connor. It is a wastly different case than that of the cases of O'Donuell and Ross. Here you have a man that carried a gun and shot it. We know nothing further to show what his intent was while he was doing all this. The case is foo strong a one for me to allow him to go out on bail. Het O'Donnell out because I did not consider that the case against him that, and that O'Donnell acted simply in an include the contracts whether made for a week or a strong enough. I think I was right in that, and that O'Donnell acted simply in an include the work of sole of the contracts whether made for a week or a strong enough. I think I was right in the contracts, whether made for a week or a strong enough. I think I was right in the contracts, whether made for a week or a strong enough. I think I was right in the contracts, whether made for a week or a strong enough. I think I was right in the contracts, whether made for a week or a strong enough. I think I was right in the contracts, whether made for a week or a strong enough. I think I was right in the contracts, whether made for a week or a strong enough. I think I was right in the contracts, whether made for a week or a strong enough. I think I was right in the contracts, whether made for a week or a strong enough. I think I was right in the contracts, whether made for a week or a strong enough. I think I was right in the contracts, whether made for a week or a strong enough. I think I was right in the contracts, whether made for a week or a strong enough. I think I was right in the contracts, whether ma While Stewart was telling his story Critchiow

endeavor to better the condition of himself and fellows by penceable means."

Mr. Brennan argued that as Connor was abot at 11 o'clock, the shot fired by Critchlow at 4 could not have killed him. Judge Magee

at 4 could not have killed him. Judge Magee said:

"Well, he might have been there all the time and we cannot admit him to bail. He, so far as we know, was the leader of the riot."

There was no opposition to the release of Close on \$10,000 bail. While Judge Magee was delivering his opinion Critchlow listened attentively, and when the Court announced he could not be released on bail he seemed stunned. Within a minute after Judge Magee's decision the deputy sheriff placed his hand on Critchlow's shoulder, and this seemed to awaken him. He arose and accompanied the officer to jail.

NEW WORKMEN IN A RIOT.

The Story a Young Man Tells of a Lively Fight on the Cars.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.-A riot occurred this morning on a Baltimore and Ohio train, on which a party of fifty-six non-union men were being transported from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh to work in the Carnegie steel works at Homestead. In the mêlee one man was stabbed in the forehead with a bayonet in the hands of an armed guard. Another had a thumb chewed off, and nearly a score of others were badly bruised in an attempt to regain their liberty.

When the train reached Pittsburgh there were only twenty-one men aboard, in addition to the armed guard, the other thirty-five having escaped from the car between Whitehall station, on the Wheeling division, and the depot in this city. When they left Cincinnati the men did not know that they were being taken to Homestead, and when they found it out they rebelled. That is how the riot had its inception. Joseph Manning is the name of a young man who will make affidavit to these facts. Manning is a resident of Cincinnati and is about 20 years old. He is a printer apprentice, and, until last Tuesday, was employed on

the Engurer. He said: "On last Thursday I answered an advertise ment in the Enquirer, offering employment at easy labor and good wages. I called at the office of F. W. Nye, 110 Longworth street, and was offered work at Pittsburgh. Nye said it was easy, and that I would get 17 cents an hour and my first month's board free, and would have three months in which to pay back my car fare. No mention was made of Home-

"Yesterday, with fifty-five others, I started for Pittsburgh. There were seven puddlers and a number of steel workers from Covington and Newport, Ky., in the party, and they supposed that they were to get work in Pittsburgh. After leaving Cincinnati all the doors

posed that they were to get work in Pittsburgh. After leaving Cincinnati all the doors were locked and windows fastened down, and we were not allowed to open them. Mr. Nye was in charge personally. Early this morning—we had all been sleeping—when we awoke we were surprised to find both doors to our car guarded by a watchman with a gun on his shoulder. We then became suspicious, and some of the puddlers sized up the situation and approaching one of the guards, asked:

"Where are we going to work?"

"At Homestead, was the reply.

"The nuddlers gathered around the guard and demanded that the doors be unlocked, and that they be allowed to leave the car. The guard refused to let them pass, and then the puddlers jumped on him. Then there was a terrible scene. Every man in the car jumped from his seat, some making for the doors, others tried to break through the windows and soon got into a fight. The guard struck one of the puddlers with the bayonet of his gun and cut a long gash across his forehead. In their frantic efforts to get out of the car the men got into a fight between themselves, and for about half an hour there was terror, and many heads and noses were broken.

"At Whitehall the guard was thrown from his position and the door was burst open. The men kept dropping off all the way to the city. I escaped in the crowd at the depot. The other men, I suppose, went to Homestead. The guards made no attempt to shoot, but used their guas as clubs. Several of the men were severely injured, one losing a thumb. I do not think that a man on the car knew that we were destined to Homestead for when that place was mentioned this morning they became as frantic as animals."

The riot that occurred at Whitehall station will likely get into court. Attorney Brennan of the Amalgamated Association raid this afternoon that within a few days charges of conspiracy would be entered against those responsible for bringing the men to this city under misrepresentations.

Just whether the officials of the Carnegie company or the Circinnat

sponsible for bringing the men to this city under misrapresentations.

Just whether the officials of the Carnegie company or the Cincinnati employment agent who bired the men is referred to. Mr. Brehnan declines to say. However, he asserts that all persons who had a haud in bringing the men here will be brought to justice. When asked whether any definite action had been taken in the threatened prosecution of H. C. Frick for murder in connection with the rigt of July 6, Mr. Brennan said no information would be made against the Carnegie officials until Mr. Frick recovered.

COULDN'T AGREE AS TO RAGES.

The Amnigameted Association and the Iron

of the Amalgamated Association and the Iron

Manufacturers held another conference this

on next Tuesday. The manufacturers are be-

coming restless, and the report was received

from a reliable source this evening that Jones

& Laughlin's men have been informed that

unless a conclusion is soon reached their mill

would be started up non-union. A member of

the firm seen to-day not only made no attempt

to deny the story, but intimated that it was

true. Jones & Laughlin have been considered

The manufacturers took the ground to-day

that they must have reductions in order to

operate their plants. At the adjournment of the conference a well-known manufacturer

said: "There is no use talking, we must have

One man who owns the only universal mill

worked by union men in the district said that

he had to compete with three or four firms

who worked their mills by non-union men.

and hence they could manufacture much cheaper than he could. He said for this rea-

son his mill had run only a few weeks last sea-

son, and would not run as much this season

SHE WANTS TO SETTLE THE STRIKE.

A Woman Preacher Brings a Peace Beela-

ration to Mr. Lovejoy.

PITTSBUROR, July 28. - The Rev. Mrs. Amanda

Deyo, a female Universalist minister from

Scranton, arrived here last night as a repre-

tle the Homestead strike. Her intention is to

talk the leaders of each side into a Christian

frame of mind and to induce them to bury the

hatchet. Mrs. Deyo is a pleasant looking

woman of about 50 years. She has a very

sweet voice, and is a clever conversationalist,

This morning, in company with the Rev. J. I.

Andrews, a Universalist preacher of Al-

legheny, she called on Secretary Loveiny,

She explained the object of her visit in en-

thusiastic language. She showed Mr. Love

joy a set of principles which the Universal

Peace Union had submitted to the leaders of

sentative of the Universa! Peace Union, to set-

the chief union firm in Pittsburgh.

some reductions."

yesterday for fear the men would be sunstruck.

The building material dealers and brick manufacturers reported yesterday that they were getting men back by degrees, and expected to have all the men back in a week.

J. B. Cornell of the iron manufacturing firm of J. B. & J. M. Cornell said he hast 1,500 outside men at work, and that the strike was gradually breaking up.

The striking drivers employed in the brick industry have been trying the pursuasive now-PITTSBUBOH, July 28.-The Wage Committee afternoon, and then adjourned to meet again

son, and would not run as much this season unless he got some concessions. A reduction of 10 per cent. from scale prices was given to one mill. In considering the scale for another mill, the owner stated that he had to pay 72 cents per ton, while the same work was done in the same class of a mill at Homestead last year at 23 cents a ton.

One of his workmen then said that the mill was not as good as the Homestead mill. The manufacturer replied that he could not say that, as the men had been put on record at the time of the Congressional committee investigation by one of their own members declaring that the mill was a better one than the Homestead mill.

President Welhe of the Amalgamated Association denies that a plan of arbitration was suggested. He says the scale was discussed generally, but nothing definite done. However, the manufacturers declare they did submit the matter to the men and that they fiatly refused to consider it. days. They will pay Amalgamated prices, but will only treat with the men as individuals. The association will not be recognized. The agreement will extend to Jan. 1, 1834. More than 10,000 from weekers in Pittsburgh are affected by the scale troubles, but it is behieved that many of the mills will resume operations shortly, as a number of them have been repaired and are ready to begin operations as soon as the scale is signed.

The Punishment of Inm ..

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN is entitled to praise from all common-sense people in this Homestead matter. And as regards Lieut.-Col. Streator let me say I was for over ten years a Sergeant in the regular army over ten years a Sergeant in the regular army and I consider that Streator showed excellent minitary capacity in dealing with lams as he did. It was simply multinous, conduct, and he did rightly nirpung it in the bad. All military men understand this. Soldiers are very quick to take their cue from the officers, and if he had not punished him as he did on the spot, no man can tell what night have been the consequences. Old Soldier.

New York, July 28.

Resenting the lams Incident.

VIRGINIA, July 28.—A number of members of he local companies of the Nevada National

AMONG THE AUTONOMISTS

EMMA SUGGESTS IN "DER ANARCHIST" THAT MOST BE THRASHED.

Hall to Brutus Berkman"-Alleged I Inding of a Gaspipe "Homb" in the Fitth Street Tenement After Notice to Quit Had Been Served on Emma Goldmann's Group -Her Letters to Motilek Translated.

The anarchistic friends of Berkman in New ork are still at large, and Chief Inspector Steers says that none of them will be arrested. for the present at least. There is no proof against any of them yet which renders them liable to arrest. The woman Emma Goldmann appears, since her relations with Berkman were brought to light by The Sun, to be courting arrest for the sake of being a martyr in the cause of anarchy. She spent the day yesterday drifting between the flat at 340 Fifth street and the saloan, Zum Groben Michel, otherwise "Eig Mike's." She alsolutely refused to have any conversation with



ZUM OROBEN MICHEL.

reporters, and said she had nothing more to say. She looked a little more unkempt than ever yesterday. This is the way the World idealized her yesterday morning: did sign a paper in which he agreed to go

to Pennsylvania without waiting until extradition papers had been obtained, that he subsequent nullified his action, refused to go, and insisted upon his right to consult with lawyers. They maintain that Chief Layton committed an assault and battery upon Mollick, when he arrested him, and that he was a party to the kidnapping of the alleged Anarchist by Superintendent O'Mara. They also contend that he action of Superintendent O'Mara and Chief Layton was a most flagrant violation of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey. There is abundant proof, they declare, that Mollick was coerced into signing the paper he did, and that it is impossible for any man to sign a document that deprives him of the right to a hearing when a criminal charge is made against him by an official of another State, who does not show that the prisoner has violated any of the laws of the State in which he is resident. Papers are being prepared for the prosecution of Superintendent O'Mara on a charge of kill-napping, false imprisonment, and assault and battery. Application will be made early next week to Gov. Abbett for extradition papers to bring O'Mara here and prosecute him in the Monmouth county courts.

The matter is to be brought before the coming Grand Jury, and an effort is to be made to secure the indictment of Superintendent O'Mara. Counselors Fay & Wilson say they have already secured a formidable list of persons who heard the right of counsel refused Mollick and who saw O'Mara and another officer drag Mollick and struggles.

STRIKING DRIVERS THROW STONIS, Chestnut-trawn hair that had been parted on the side part. At the back the short hair was as negligantly arranged. She has a shapely head, a long, low, white forehead, light, b'oish-gray eyes, shielded by glasses; a loses its heavity of fo,m in the rapid de-cline to the chin. The mouth in repose is hard and sensual the curves gross, the lips full and blootless.

sensual the curves gress, the hips full and blootless.

• • She smiled that bollow cavernous stude, her eyes shane belind her glasses. A glad and groued how was in her tace and while she made a faint display of quieting her takes her jud fare took on some coder, and she shad there wreathed in smiles amid smoke and her funes, she is a frowsy woman, whose face shows the marks of dissipation. But the fine, sympathetic picture tickled the heery Anarchs hugely. Her chum, Timmermann, lid the falking yesterday when he was asked by a SUN reporter if he thought Berkman did right in trying to kill Friek.

• Certainly I do," he said. "All tyrants and cheats who live on the brains of the working people should be killed."

Would you have killed him if you had been detailed to do it? "he was asked. would you have killed him if you had been detailed to do it? "he was asked.

He smiled and said, "I do not know enough He smiled and said, "I do not know enough English to answer that question."
He said that an Autonomist Anarchist never gave away his plans if he wanted to do away with a capitalist to benefit his fellows. He simply went and did it. That was the principal difference between Autonomists and Communists.

STRIKING. DRIVERS THROW STONIS,
And the Walking Belegates Continue to
Order Men to Quit Work.

The building material dealers have opened a subscription list for the widow and children of Stephen White, who was killed by the strikers near Canda & Kane's yard at Avenue Dand Fourteenth street because he fried to get work during the strike. Yesterday they had subscribed \$1,000. An appeal by those in charge of the subscription list says:

"He had been out of work, as he said, six weeks, and his wife and baby were suffering. We, whose names are hereby subscribed. donate the sums opposite our names to this bereaved wife, now a widow, and also desire to denounce the power of the walking delegates which has caused this murder.

The Board of Walking Delegates continued ordering strikes vesterday against the Building Material Dealers' Association. They declare that they have almost paralyzed the building trade. The heart, the employers say, is doing most of the paralyzing, work on a number of buildings having to be stepred yesterday for fear the men would be sunstrue.

The building material dealers and brick the continue to the result of the paralyzing work on a number of buildings having to be stepred yesterday for fear the men would be sunstrue.

The building material dealers and brick the continuents.

men at work and that the strike was gradually bearing the work and that the strike was gradually bearing the work and that the strike was gradually have been trying the pursuastyce owers of stones and brick taken such drivers as prefer work to bleness and refuse to stony work at their command. On Monday night four strikers wagning charles Garrieh a driver who had been having brick for Peck and Martin dealers in builders' seppies. Brief and enting his arm. John Lowery of brith avenue, pour lists the stone of the mass soon as party would have the great least one of the sealing was a rested by Beteetive MecCabe on Wednesday and was identified by Garled as one of his assailants. Justice Voorhis heid him restorday in \$500 bail for trial.

The International Labor Bureau.

Pittsburch, and restorday in \$500 bail for trial.

The international Labor Bureau.

Pittsburch and correspondence. President Spohn called the meeting to order. The first work done was the submitting of the report of the committee appointed to formitate a pointed to formit a formit and the pointed to fo

to make some more arrests.

Meddling English Socialists.

LONDON, July 28 - A circular, couched in extreme language, has been issued announcing that a meeting will be held in the East End on Saturday next to denounce, the circular on Saturday next to denounce, the circular says, the brutal nurder of American workingmen of Carnegle the millionaire, who is now enjoying himself on no estate in Scotland from which the tenants have been evicted, and to call attention to the cruel torture of an American soldier for expressing himself in favor of the strikets engaged in resisting a reduction of wages and the destruction of their union.



A cignal service
to weak womankind is the finding of lest health
—the building-up
of "a run-down"
system. Nothing
does it so surely
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rangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to the sax. It's the mest period of strength givers, importing tene and vigor to the whole system. For overworked, debilitated teachers, milliners, seamstresses, "shopping," nursing methers, and feeble women generally, it is the greatest earthly been being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

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PHILADELPHIA'S NEST OF ANARCHS. Chief O'Mara Made Some Discoveries There and Is On the Track of Morr.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27 .- After Chief Roger O'Mars of the Pittsburgh police had put Frank Mollick in the custody of the police officials here last night he went into Chief Detective Miller's office and the two men went over the avidence which is said to implicate certain Anarchists in this city in the attempt to kill H. C. Frick. After going over the ground thoroughly Chief O'Mara started on a personal investigation of the facts that had been laid

Soon after the shooting of Mr. Frick by Berkman, the Philadelphia police obtained, through Chief O'Mara, certain information which suggested that Philadelphia Anarchists knew of Berkman's intention and sympathized with him and alded him. Two detectives went to the house of Anton Koberlein, at 1,230 Callowhill street, to question him. Koberlein is a friend of Herr Most and is regarded as the leader of the Anarchists in this city. He at first refused to listen to the detectives. Finally, in reply to a question whether he knew Berk-man or not, he burst forth with:

"Yes, I know him. I ought to, he came to me only a few months ago." "What was the exact date?" asked the detectives.

"Oh, away back last February." Then he went on to abuse Berkman just as

"Berkman is an Autonomist," he said. "He s a murderer. I am no murderer nor am I an Autonomist. I am an Anarchist. Autonomists mny be Anarchists, but Anarchists are not necessarily Autonomists," When did you first meet Berkman?" inter-

rupted one of the detectives.

"When did you first meet Berkman?" Interrupted one of the detectives.

"He came to one of our meetings," said Kobericin. "I did not knew then that he was an Automomist. Then in February he came back looking for work."

"Why did he go to you?" was asked.

"I don't know."

The detectives could get no more light from Kobericin. Chief O'Mara took their report on that part of the affair and then went to Camden. He went direct to a house in the neighborhood of the Halton avenue depot of the Fennsylvania Railroad. What he learned there he could not to-day make public. From that house he returned to this city and went to a resort on South streef. German and Callowhill streets we e also visited. He continued his investigation until early this morning. To-day he returned to Pittsburgh. He said that J. O. Brown. Commissioner of Public Safety and ex-officio the head of the Pittsburgh police, was on his way to New York. Mr. Brown reached Philadelphia at 4:50 o clock this morning and went direct to New York. It was learned that he will take up the work where Chief O'Mara was obliged to drop it to take Mollick to Pittsburgh.

When Mollick was told that he was going to Pittsburgh he frowned, swore, then said:

"All right: wait until I write to my wife to follow me."

He wrote to the Kertschall woman, telling her where he was going. He eddressed the ollow me."

He wrote to the Kertschall woman, telling ser where he was going. He addressed the

follow me."

He wrote to the Kertschall woman, telling her where he was going. He addressed the letter to Mrs. Josephine Polink, 340 East Fifth street. New York. Then he turned to Chief O'Mara and said:

"I have money with me," pulling out a roll of bills. "Will they take that from me in Pittsburgh?"

"No," said O'Mara.

"Can my friends get me a lawyer there?" he asked. He was told that they could. "All right," he said, "I am ready."

As he boarded the Pennsylvania limited at 12:20 o'clock, the reporter asked him if he would see Berkman.

"Damn Berkman." said Mollick, angrily.
"He is clumsy. He has got me into trouble."
"And Goldmann?"
"Damn her, too," said Mollick.

It was learned from good authority that the police here are watching two men in this city and one in Camden. They lave reason to believe that these three man were aware of Barkman's intention to shoot Frick and were accessories.

"Have you any more evidence against Molaccessories.

"Have you any more evidence against Mollick than the fact that he sent \$6 to Berk-

lick than the fact that he sent \$6 to Berk-man?" was asked of Chief O'Mara before he left here.
"While that fact is sufficient to hold him," said O'Mara, with a smile. "It is best to have enough and to spare to convict a man before you have him held. This case is not an ex-certion."

said O Mara, with a smile. "It is best to have enough and to spare to convict a man before you have him held. This case is not an exception."

Has your investigation in New York and this city caused you to think that Berkman had accomplices?"

"Mollick's case shows that he had." said O'Mara. "But there are more than Mollick. We want to be sure with each person before we arrest him. We must have enough evidence to convict before we arrest. That evidence to convict before we arrest. That evidence is now being got together. When it is complete the arrests will be made. Meanwhile the people we want will not escape."

"What have you to say of the accusation that you took Mollick out of New Jersey contrary to law?" was asked.

"I was right in that," said Chief O'Mara warmiy. "I went before a long Branch Justice named Slosum. He refused to give Mollick an examination, and told me to go shead and take him away with me. Furthermore, I got Mollick's written consent to go with me. He made no resistance. He only wanted to see his wife. There were no papers served on me. The only objection I heard was raised by a man who said he was Mollich's lawyer, but who admitted that Mollich had not employed him, and who would not tell me who had."

It was learned this morning that among the letters written by the Anarchist Otto Hermann to Henry Bauer, who is under arrest in Pittslurgh, were several dated from 2024 Cambridge street and 1,230 Callowhill street, thermann lived last at 1,230 Callowhill street, the reporter first asked for Koterlein. A young girl said he was in Germantown. This she changed to Belmont, and was about to say more when Mrs. Roberlein appeared.

"My husband is working down town with his boss," she said.

"Who is his bess?"

"None of your business."

"Did you know Berkman?" asked the reporter.

"I don't like him."

porter. "I only met him once," said Mrs. Koberlein.

"I don't like him."
"Did you know Hermann?"
"No." snapped Mrs. Koberiein.
"Well, he boarded here, and is here now."

"No." snapped Mrs. Roberiein.
"No." well, he boarded here and is here now."
sdid the reporter.
"No he len't, he left here six weeks ago for
New York, "she said.
"Then you do know him?" was asked.
"Then you do know him?" was asked.
"If you want to see my husband he won't be
home to-day, "and she banged the door.
The reporter-learned that Hermann, who is
a printer by trade and a friend of Most, came
to this city three years ago and staved about
five months. He spent most of his time among
the Husslan Jews preaching anarchy and
founding anarchysic circles. He established
several circles in South street before departing for New York early in 1850. He returned
to this city after an absence of six months
and began to preach more radical doctrines
and advocate extremer measures than ever.
He tried first to have the circles he established
comprised solely of Russlans, as he thought
the Jews were too meek. This plan did not
succeed. After founding a number of circles
here he began to work in other places, making
this city his headquarters. Almost all of the
circles organized in this city by him are alive.
They hold meetings in Pine, South, German,
and Callowhill streets. Three of his alleged
disciples have recently been in trouble. One
Albert Hoffman was sent to prison for larceny
after being arrested for handling and passing
explosives to other Anarchists. Two other
men who listened to his teachings were arrested some time ago for making violent
speeches. rested some time ago for making violent

SUSPENDER MAKERS.

Manufacturers Organizine Again Against the Operators' L'alon.

The Suspender Manufacturers' Association held a meeting last evening at 105 East Broadway to consider the best ways and means of breaking up the Operators' Union. peet their employees to ask for an advance of wages, and if this advance of vages is asked for a lockout of about 2.000 employees is likely to follow.

The call for the meeting ast evening is a peculiar document. Among ther things it

peculiar document. Associated that the opera-"It came to my knowledge that the opera-tors have organized thems-lyes again on a good footing, by which they intend to go out again on the 15th of August, with the inten-tion of making the bossess have for themselves. It is now one year since the Suspender Op-erators Union has been by ken by the good work of the Suspender Manufacturers' Asso-ciation.

The wages of the suspender makers are from \$5 to \$7 a week.

The Idaho Mining Trouble.

WARDNER, July 28. Since the order was received here relieving the soldiers stationed at Bunker Hill, there has been great consterna-Bunker Hill, there has been great consternation among the non-union miners, and a number of them have refused to work without the protection of troops. If the troops should be withdrawn, it is likely there will be an execute of non-enion miners. The War bepartment desires to withdraw all troops at the earliest possible moment, but the State authorities are using every effort to retain some of the troops until winter at least.

The strikers who have been arrested are to be taken before the United States tommissioners Court, which is soon to be convened. When bound over they will be delivered into the custody of the 4 inited States Marshal. In this way the State will be relieved from the necessity of providing for them.

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FOUR MORE BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS, Three of Them Plend Guilty and the Fourth in Convicted in Ten Minutes,

Another batch of Jersey City ballot-box stuffers was arraigned for trial in the General Sessions Court yesterday morning. It was the Election Board of the Fourth precinct. Seventh district, and consisted of Michael Hughes, James Scanlon, and Michael Cassidy, Democrats, and Theodore Schultz, Republican. Senator Hudspeth and Judge Daly appeared for the Democrats, and Lawyer Charles W. Fuller for Schultz. It was understood that this Board would stand trivi, but after Judges Lippincott and Henry had taken their seats on the beach Judge Daly asked for a few min-utes' delay in order to consult with his clients. The request was granted, and Fenator Hud-speth, Judge Daly, and the defendants retired to the rear court room. They were joined there by County Clerk McLaughlin and other politicians. In a few minutes the party returned, and Judgo Daly announced that the defendants had been persuaded by their counsel to plead guilty, "I will not permit my client to plead guilty," exclaimed Col. Fuller. The amended plea was entered in the case of Haghes, Scanlon, and Cassidy, and they retired. Schultz was tried by a struck jury and convicted. District Attorney Winfield showed that in this procinct a novel scheme was adopted to get rid of the watchers who were keeping tally of the count after the polls closed. Immediately after the polls closed the Board adjourned, although the law required the votes to be canvassed immediately. The watchers were disgusted, but not discouraged, and when the Board reconvened at 10 o clock they were on deck. After 100 votes had been counted another adjournment was taken, and the Board did not reconvene until nearly 2 o'clock in the morning. Still the watchers remained on goard. The polling place was in an engine house, and a bright and original idea struck one of the members of the Board. He struck the gong several blows with a hammer. The horses, as usual when the gong sounds, jumpel out of their stalls and ran up to the pole of the engine to be hitched up. They pranced and snorted and were anxious to get off. In the excitement the election officers carried the ballot box and the other election paraphernalia up stairs. When the watchers recovered from the excitement and attempted to follow them they were stopped by two policemen, who stationed themselves on the stairs and refused to let anybody pass. They said there must be no further interference with the canvass.

Schultz, in his own defence, said that it was his first experience as an election officer. He saw "joker" ballots, and noticed that the ballots were not always correctly read or tallied, but nevertheless he signed the returns in blank several hours before the polls closed. He did this because he had implicit faith in the to the rear court room. They were joined there by County Clerk McLaughlin and other

M'KINLEY AND THE STRIKE.

He Says It Is Absurd to Charge His Tariff

with Causing It. Curcago, July 28.—Gov. McKinley of Ohio is in the city. "No same person," he said, "beleves that the tariff caused the riot at Homestead. It will cut no figure in the approaching contest. It has already had all the effect it will have, and as far as I can see one side comes out of the matter with as little injury as

comes out of the matter with as little injury as the other."
Regarding the political outlook, he said: "I believe that we shall carry every State that we carried four years ago. We are very strong in the West. State pride is a strong card for Mr. Harrison in Indiana. I feel very confident of New York and also of West Virginia."

The Major will speak in Madison. Wis., tomorrow, and will induige in a fariff delate with a Democratic orator. Then he will go to Nebraska, and return East to speak in Vermont and Maine in September.

Union of African Methodist Churche

Washington, July 28.-The Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church have adopted the basis of a union of the two organizations, as desired by the General Conferences. It recommends that the name of the United Churches be "The African and Zion Methodist Episcopal Church;" that in articles of rutings it shall hold to the twenty-five articles, with the general rules, Acc. as prosented originally by John Wesley; that in all that pertains to its common Method; that in all that pertains to its common Methodism it shall remain as at present; that all statutory differences be relegated for settlement to the United General Conferences of the two Churches; that these propositions be submitted to all members in full conference for consideration, and that a majority of all-around conferences and three-fourths of the quarterly conferences and societies concurring, the two Churches shall be declared united according to the provisions and under the rding to the provisions and under the according to the provisions and under the title given above.

On motion of Bishop Walters, it was resolved that hereafter a systematic exchange of pulpits and such other intercourse be made as will bring the people of the two Churches into closer communion and fellowship.

Burralo, July 28.-The National Savinge Bank, which Treasurer Dann wrecked, is a thing of the past to-day, and is succeeded by the Empire Savings Bank of Buffalo, under which name what is left of it will continue in business in charge of new trustoes. This was business in charge of new trustees. This was
the result of a hearing before Judge Ward
this morning. The Court ordered that the
bank resume business, under the direction of
the new trustees, with 22 per cent, charged
against the balances as they existed in June
30. Depositors can draw only 25 per cent, of
their deposits during the first sixty days. At
the end of sixty days the cank must pay an
additional 25 per cent. The injunction shall
not apply to any new depositors, their accounts to be kept in an separate fund. Depostiors shall not begin any action, but at the end counts to be kept in a separate fund. Depositors shall not begin any action, but at the end of sixty days application may be made to the court for a receiver.

Bank Superintendent Preston has hopes that the depositors may eventually be pand in full. Examiner Judson says that Dana's defalcation is upward of \$500,000. Ex-Bookkeeper McCredie stole \$18,000, and Cashier Armstrong \$2,500.

Bought \$600,000 Brooklyn Bonds The Bowery Savings Bank has purchased \$400,000 3% per cent. New York and Brooklyn Bridge bonds at 105 and \$200,000 35; per cent. Brooklyn local improvement bonds at 104 50. Five other bids for the bonds were received.

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partment of the New York Sun